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ACTION INR-00

INFO	LOG-00	NP-00	AF-00	AID-00	CIAE-00	INL-00	DODE-00
	DS-00	EAP-00	EUR-00	VC-00	H-00	TEDE-00	IO-00
	L-00	VCE-00	M-00	NEA-00	NSAE-00	OIC-00	OMB-00
	NIMA-00	MCC-00	GIWI-00	FMPC-00	IRM-00	SSO-00	SS-00
	EPAE-00	SCRS-00	DSCC-00	PRM-00	DRL-00	G-00	NFAT-00
	SAS-00	/000W					

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FM AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 0901
INFO AMEMBASSY ABUJA
AMEMBASSY ADDIS ABABA
AMEMBASSY ALGIERS
AMEMBASSY BAMAKO
AMEMBASSY BERLIN
AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
AMEMBASSY CAIRO
AMEMBASSY DAKAR
AMEMBASSY KHARTOUM
AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY NAIROBI
AMEMBASSY NIAMEY
AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
USLO TRIPOLI
USMISSION GENEVA

C O N F I D E N T I A L NDJAMENA 000164

SIPDIS

DEPARTMENT FOR INR, AF, AF/C, AF/SPG, PRM, USAID/OTI;
LONDON AND PARIS FO AFRICAWATCHERS

E.O. 12958: DECL: 02/04/2014

TAGS: [PGOV](#) [PREL](#) [KDEM](#) [CD](#)

SUBJECT: PRIME MINISTE MOUSSA FAKI REPLACE BY A SOUTHERNER

REF: NJDAMNA 04 1933

Classified By: Political/Economic Officer Kathleen FitzGibbon for reasons 1.4 (b) and (d).

1. (C) Summary. The replacement of Prime Minister Moussa Faki was announced on February 3. Faki's departure had been in the making for months. His replacement is southerner Pascal Yoadimnadj, previously Minister of Agriculture, and a long-time embassy contact. The Ministers of Finance, Education, and Moralization and Ethics lost their positions in a minor cabinet shake-up that followed Faki's dismissal. Based on previous interactions, we expect Yoadimnadj to be effective in advancing President Deby's interests. End Summary.

2. (C) Prime Minister Moussa Faki's departure from the Government was announced on February 3. As previously reported, Faki's unceremonious ouster had been in the making for months. (See reftel.) Embassy sources and local newspapers are reporting that Faki spent all day on February 1 at the Presidency after Deby's return from Taiwan. Embassy contacts within the Prime Minister's office told us that Faki had tried to resign twice, the most recent attempt being while Deby was in Taiwan. Faki's latest disagreements with his uncle concerned the decree creating a committee on Libyan investment in Chad (which Daoussa Deby is apparently heading) and another decree that reorganized the Presidency and doubled its staff size. Local newspapers say that the other issues that may have contributed to Faki's replacement include problems within the education, health, and oil sectors. The Embassy's Political/Economic Assistant was at the Primature when the Presidency called to tell Faki to be out of his office within three hours on February 4. The Government also hastily arranged a hand-over event and published the new list of ministers in the newspaper.

3. (U) Three ministers lost their positions. Minister of the Economy and Finance Ahmat Awad Sakine was replaced by his deputy Ngueyam Djaibe. According to the IMF representative in N'Djamena, Djaibe is a respected technocrat and previously was a commercial banker in Congo-Brazzaville before he was asked to come back to Chad and to become the deputy minister. Mariam Ali, the Inspector General and Minister of Ethics was replaced by a Movement of Patriotic Salvation insider, Haoua Outman Djame. She is a member of the Electoral Commission. Education Minister Ahmat Mahamat Bachir was replaced by Mahamat Maouloud Izzadine, a teacher and secretary at the National Assembly. Teachers have not been paid for at least five months and are on strike. As a result, many schools remain closed and the Government is under significant

pressure to resolve the situation.

14. (U) The new Minister of Agriculture (replacing Yoadimnadji) is former Minister of Tourism Laoukein Medard. The new Minister of Tourism is Oumar Kadjallami Boukar. Kadjallami is a former general and former minister.

BIO NOTE: PASCAL YOADIMNADJI

15. (U) Newly appointed Prime Minister Pascal Yoadimnadji had served as Minister of Agriculture since July 2004. Prior to that, he was a member and then President of the Constitutional Court (from 1999 to 2002). He also served as President of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) from 1995 to 1996. He also served as Minister of Environment and Water (1998-1999), Minister of Tourism (1998), and Minister of Mines, Energy, and Petroleum (1997). From 1977 to 1988, he held civil servant positions in the Ministry of Finance. In his early political career, he belonged to the Revolutionary Movement of the People (MRP)

and then the Chadian Alliance for Democracy (ATD) and now is a member of the ruling MPS.

16. (U) He obtained degrees from the Technical and Commercial School of N'Djamena, a diploma in administrative studies from the University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne where he also studied constitutional rights. He also has degrees in public finance and international public administration.

17. (C) Yoadimnadji was born in Beботo, Doba in Logone Oriental circa 1950. He was spurned by many southerners for his role in the CENI that "legitimized" Deby. There were rumors at the time that he had to leave his residence due to harassment. Embassy officials who attended the weekly CENI meetings, had regular contact with Yoadimnadji. Despite differences with U.S. embassy officials during the election period, Yoadimnadji appeared genuine in his appreciation for U.S. assistance provide under the Democracy and Human Rights Fund. The U.S. also provided assistance to the Constitutional Court under Yaodimnadji. A long-time embassy employee describes Yaodimnadji as effective and pragmatic.

COMMENT

18. (C) Deby's removal of Faki was expected and his replacement by a southerner represents a return to the traditional geopolitical arrangement of balancing the northern presidency with a southern Prime Minister. This cabinet change, however, will not stop N'Djamena's rumor mill, which has been working overtime during the President's overseas medical treatment. Complicating all attempts at political analysis is the lack of information as to the seriousness of the President's condition. On the one hand, the majority of our contacts believe the President is seriously ill, but on the other, no one seems to know his prognosis. Meanwhile, concerns about the President's health and succession issues could be dividing the members of the Zaghawa over the best way to remain in power. Yoadimnadji's appointment also does not put to rest rumors that the President is grooming his son, Brahim, to replace Deby should he depart the scene prematurely. Recently, Brahim has been traveling with the Foreign Minister and with Deby. There allegedly is stiff opposition within the family and military over this possibility.

19. (C) Another often heard rumor is that of the precarious position of the National Assembly President, who constitutionally, would oversee elections should anything happen to the President of the Republic. Now that a southerner has been named Prime Minister, many believe the President would like to see a trusted northerner become head of the National Assembly. Faki had been mentioned as that person, but given the circumstances of his dismissal, his future is unclear. Deby would have to wait until the end of the National Assembly President's four-year term to push for a replacement. However, many of our contacts within the National Assembly are suspicious that there may be maneuvering behind-the-scenes to engineer a change in their command. Stay tuned.

110. (U) Khartoum and Tripoli Minimize Considered.
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